

# The Catholic Journal.

Vol. IV, No 21.

Rochester, N. Y., Saturday, February 18, 1893.

Price, 8 Cents

## CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

### OFFICIAL CALL AND PROGRAMME TO BE OBSERVED.

The Catholics of America Will Fifty Celebrate the Discovery of the New World and Testify to Their Pride and Interest in the Columbian Exposition.

The happy occasion of the World's Columbian exposition, to be held in the city of Chicago from May to November, is certain to be an event of worldwide and permanent interest. This great exposition will naturally attract to Chicago visitors from all parts of America, as well as from Europe and the more distant quarters of the world.

In connection with the exposition, and equally under the recognition of the government and the directory of the exposition, a series of world's congresses have been projected, commencing May 1 and extending to Oct. 31. These congresses are designed to be representative of and to include almost every form and phase of human activity—moral, social and industrial—and their aim is to influence for good the prosperity, unity and happiness of the world.

Catholics have every reason and incentive to enter heartily into the spirit of the Columbian celebrations and to take part when and wherever fitting in the activities and demonstrations which accompany and characterize them. Our holy father, Pope Leo XIII, has in the most signal manner already given proofs of the warm interest he feels in the Chicago exposition and in its various distinctive features. The historic event commemorated by the coming World's Columbian exposition—the discovery of the new world—is of concern and interest to all; it is naturally of deep and special significance and pride to Catholics.

The great Genoese navigator was a zealous and devoted Catholic—a man of ardent religious faith. The supreme genius that inspired his great mission and undertaking and the indomitable strength and resolution that bravely enabled him to overcome every obstacle and danger were supplemented by a constant and generous zeal for God's greater glory, and especially for the propagation of the Christian religion, and his daring enterprise was made possible and its success assured by the exalted enthusiasm of the glorious Queen Isabella, the Catholic, who, moved by a like zeal for religion, gave to Columbus her royal support and patronage.

It is most appropriate, therefore, that Catholics should honor these memories and give public testimony to the world of the pride and interest they feel in the memorable anniversary, as well as in the Columbian celebration at Chicago and elsewhere.

With the approval, then, of the most reverend the archbishops of the United States it has been determined to provide for a general congress of the Catholics of the United States during the progress of the World's Columbian exposition, and the committee on organization, to whom the undertaking has been committed, accordingly give official notice that the Columbian Catholic congress of the United States will be convened in the city of Chicago, Monday, Sept. 4, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., for the consideration of the subjects and questions embraced in the official programme under the conditions and limitations therein prescribed. The congress will be under the honorary presidency of his eminence Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore.

The congress will be composed of delegates from the different dioceses and vicariates of the United States—viz.:

For each diocese and vicariate 10 delegates at large, and five additional delegates for every 25,000 of the Catholic population in such diocese and vicariate, as shown by the Catholic Directory for 1893, and proportionately for fractions of 25,000.

These delegates shall be selected and appointed by the bishop or acting ecclesiastical superior of the diocese or vicariate, and the delegates so chosen are to be reported to the committee on organization on or before Aug. 1.

In addition to the foregoing every Catholic university, college and seminary for young men shall be entitled to send two delegates at large and one additional delegate for every 100 students regularly enrolled in such institution for the collegiate year 1892-3.

These delegates shall be chosen by the president and faculty of the several institutions, and the names are to be reported to the committee on organization on or before Aug. 1.

Catholics from other countries will be cordially welcomed to the congress, provided they present recommendation letters for the purpose, duly signed by the bishop of the diocese from which they come, which shall be duly submitted to the committee on organization prior to the assembling of the congress.

The committee on organization has formulated the general scope of the congress as follows:

The decision arrived at by the committee on organization, which was concurred in by the most reverend the archbishops of the United States, defines and limits the scope of the congress, as follows—viz.:

To the consideration of the "Social Question" as outlined by our holy father, Pope Leo XIII, in his encyclical on that subject to which shall be added the question of "Catholic Education" and the question of the "Independence of the Holy See." Accordingly the papers to be presented in advance to be

read at the congress will be devoted to the subjects (under the above limitations) that shall be laid down by the committee on papers.

It is, however, conceded that it will be most appropriate and fitting that the opening address at the congress and the first papers submitted should be devoted to the event and historic characters commemorated by the World's Columbian exposition; hence a paper or a series of papers on the discovery of America, Columbus and Queen Isabella, as well as the results and consequences of the Columbian discovery, will be a fitting preliminary to the programme.

The following is suggested as the order and subdivision of the subjects for the different papers—viz.:

"The Discovery of the New World," "Columbus—His Character and Mission," "The Results and Consequences of Religion and to Civilization of the Discovery," "The Missionary Work of the Church in the New World," "The Influence of the Catholic Church on the Political, Civil and Social Institutions of the United States," "Isabella, the Catholic," "The Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII on the Social Question," "The Rights of Labor; the Duties of Capital," "Faith and the Remedy," "Public and Private Charities—How to Make Them More Effective and Beneficial," "Workingmen's Societies and Societies for Young Men," "Life Insurance and Pension Funds for Workmen," "Trade Combinations and Strikes," "Immigration and Colonization," "Intemperance," "The Condition and Future of the Indians in the United States," "The Condition and Future of the Negro Race in the United States," "The Work of Women in Religion and in the World," "Catholic Education in the United States," "The Independence of the Holy See."

The foregoing is submitted as a general outline of the subjects to be brought before the congress. These will admit of variation as to title. The object sought and desired is to cover as fully as is practicable, within reasonable limitation as to time and circumstances, the important questions and issues involved, and at the same time bring out and propose for consideration practical remedies and suggestions bearing on the matters under discussion. This latter point is all important—nay, is indispensable—if the congress and its deliberations are to command attention and respect.

### SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

The Church and Its Teachings Must Live and Be Handed Down the Ages.

President Hyde of Bowdoin college, in a recent address to the students, spoke of the rapid increase in the Catholic population of the country and predicted that "the time is not far distant when they will outnumber the Protestants." President Hyde also said: "The right things and best things will be the ones that will be handed down the ages. It will become a question of the survival of the fittest."

These words are unquestionably true. It will be a survival of the fittest, but the question is, Which is the fittest? Catholics have no difficulty in answering this question, for they would not dare to compare a church founded by man with the one founded by God. Aside from the supernatural aspect of the controversy so long carried on as to which is the fittest church, the history of the world answers the question in such a plain and unmistakable manner that there should no longer be a solitary doubt in the mind of any man who has even the most imperfect knowledge of history.

Which church is the fittest to make men respect the laws, observe the rights of others, love their neighbors and forgive their enemies? Which church is the fittest to educate good citizens, make men patriotic and recognize the rights of the poor, struggling millions? The answer to these questions is found written upon almost every page of the world's history, and it comes to us from every part of the globe where men, animated by the teachings of the Catholic church, have died for others. Then there can be no question to those familiar with history as to which church is the fittest, nor need any one ask which is to survive nor which is to be handed down the ages.—Church News.

### What Catholicity Is.

The very constitution of a catholicity is explained in Christ's command to his church—viz. (St. Matthew xxviii, 19, 20), "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and, lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world" (King James' version). The church was to teach all nations; to teach all things that he taught; to teach always, to the end of the world. Thus the church is universal as to place, as to teaching and as to time. This is catholicity.—Philip O'Neill in Catholic Register.

### Work Defeats Fulford.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Feb. 16.—George Paul Work of the Larchmont Yacht club defeated E. D. Fulford, the world's professional champion pigeon shot, in a match at the club grounds. Mr. Work killed 88 birds out of 100. Fulford killed 87.

Seattle Gets Twenty Years in Prison. TROY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—At Salem, Wash. county, Burt Beattie pleaded guilty to setting fire to buildings at that place in May, 1891, and was sentenced to twenty years in prison.

### Duties Towards Non-Catholics.

It is an undeniable statement that we show ourselves far less anxious to spread truth than others do to spread error, and that we make much less effort to build up than others are making to pull down.

It may seem strange, but is nevertheless a fact, that millions even at the present day and in this very country know nothing more of the Catholic Church than the gross and libellous caricatures invented and sketched by her bitter enemies, and which is in truth and in effect nothing more than a miserable scarecrow, intended to repel and to disgust. Could we but see that frightful monstrosity, which stands for the Catholic Church, in the minds of many bitter anti-Catholics, we should cease to wonder at their bitterness. What, in so many cases, they hate, is not the Church at all, nor anything resembling it, but its counterfeit which is made as hideous as malignity and rage can make it. Indeed, no one could love such an unwelcome thing. Let truth be presented to the masses in its true form, and many will be attracted towards it. Truth is great and shall prevail. Where there is sincere inquiry, free discussion and held exposition, truth will certainly come to the surface, and prevail. There is an inherent beauty and loveliness about it which draws and wins over the mind, much as mere physical beauty draws the eye and enralls the heart. The mind is made for truth, and will never really rest save in its possession. It finds no secure anchorage in error.—REV. FATHER VAUGHN.

### Duty.

By seeking your own will you are seeking some good other than the law you are bound to obey. But how will you find good if it is not a thing of choice? It is a river that flows from the foot of the Inevitable Throne, and flows by the path of Obedience. I say again, man cannot choose his duties. You may choose to forsake your duties and choose not to have the sorrow they bring. But you will go forth, and what will you find? Sorrow without duty—bitter herbs and no bread with them.—George Eliot.

### DOMESTIC READING.

It is better to serve God than to govern the world.

Keep yourself faithfully in the presence of God.

Three things to govern—temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to love—courage, gentleness and affection.

Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to wish for—health, friends and a contented spirit.

Three things to cultivate—good books, good friends and good humor.

Death, life, sickness, health—all come to us by the order of Providence.

We must know how to learn before we can teach, and we must learn to obey before we can guide.

God's mercy is greater than our infirmities. The most precious blood of Jesus is greater than our sins.

There is no surer sign of a heart which knows the love of God and its own sinfulness than a spirit of joy.

We should always regard others as better, superior to ourselves, and comply willingly with their wishes.

Holiness consists not in doing uncommon things, but in doing all common things with an uncommon fervor.

Experience is a flannel waistcoat that we do not think of putting on till we have caught cold.

Let us always and everywhere cling to our Faith and believe humbly and firmly all that it teaches.

When you are tempted have recourse to God immediately without reasoning with the temptation.

The last virtue of the egoist is the necessity for weaving some ray of altruism to cover his selfishness.

Let us not speak either good or evil of ourselves. To speak evil of ourselves sometimes serves to nourish pride.

He who always walks in the presence of God, will never commit sin, but will preserve his innocence and become a great saint.

Greatness is to take the common things of life and to walk truly among them. Happiness is a great love and much serving.

There are many things which seem to us misfortunes, and which we call such, which we would consider graces if we understood the designs of God.

Go through the whole Scriptures and thou shalt find the servants of God, men and women all walking through the path of suffering.—St. Antonius.

Exempt from original sin, the beautiful soul of Mary never sinned, but flew unceasingly towards God, loved Him unceasingly and believed unwaveringly in His love.

The Irish are a people to whom sorrow has become an inheritance which they treasure and love almost equally with their innocent joys. And why should they not love the memory of their sorrows? For sorrow is their mother. Joy may be their pure smiling sister; yet even she, with her face wreathed in smiles, has the features and sad eyes of her mother. But the sorrowful Irish mother, who has nourished them on her breast and directed their eyes to heaven, has always had faithful children.—"A Visit to Europe."

## NO LONGER A SECRET.

### GRESHAM TO HEAD THE LIST IN MR. CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

The President-Elect Makes an Official Announcement from Lakewood—John G. Carlisle to be Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War and Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo, Postmaster General.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 15.—Mr. Cleveland has officially announced the names of four members of his cabinet. They are Walter Q. Gresham of Buffalo, secretary of state, John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, secretary of the treasury, Daniel S. Lamont of New York, secretary of war, Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo postmaster general. On making the announcements Mr. Cleveland said: "There is no need of any mystery in regard to the cabinet, and it is



JUDGE GRESHAM.

useless to speculate and indulge in guess work. I shall make no secret of the matter, but shall announce the names of gentlemen selected to fill the positions as fast as I receive their acceptance and permission to make the matter public."

Mr. Cleveland would say nothing in regard to the other positions or the men who have been mentioned in connection with them. It is evident that Hoke Smith, Hilary A. Herbert and others who have been mentioned, are still under consideration.

### WILL HOLD A CONFERENCE.

A conference, which will probably settle Mr. Smith's chances one way or the other, will be held at Mr. Cleveland's office in New York some day this week. Senator Gordon and other senators will be present. Mr. Cleveland does not care to say what day he will visit the city, as he desires to meet only the men who have an appointment with him and thus be able to dispose of important matters without interruption.

Senator John Martin of Kansas and Dr. S. J. Neely of the same state had a long talk with Mr. Cleveland. They put in a strong claim for a representation in the cabinet from Kansas. Senator Martin is the first Democratic senator ever sent to Washington from his state. He urged the selection of ex-Governor J. W. Glick and left Lakewood in a happy frame of mind as to the chances of his candidature. He said that Mr. Cleveland informed him that Judge Gresham had not been selected to temporarily fill the place of secretary of state until Minister E. J. Phelps finishes with the Behring sea controversy, but his selection is final.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 16.—Mr. Cleveland announced the name of the fifth member of his cabinet this evening. It is that of Hoke Smith of Georgia for secretary of the interior.

On making the announcement Mr. Cleveland said: "I met Mr. Hoke Smith of Georgia in my office in New York yesterday. He called at my request. I offered him the position of secretary of the interior. He accepted. I wish to say that I had not written him or received any letters or other communications from him, and that yesterday was the first time I have seen him since election."

### SEVEN QUARRYMEN KILLED.

A Shocking Accident Caused by the Fall of a Mass of Stone.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 13.—One of the worst disasters in the history of marble quarrying occurred at West Rutland a little after 1 o'clock this afternoon in a quarry operated by the Vermont Marble company, with which Senator Proctor is connected.

A great mass of stone fell into the quarry, and seven men were instantly killed and a number of others injured. The victims were so horribly crushed that some of them could not be recognized. They were all middle-aged men.

The killed are: William Lukus, a Pole; Frank Sulig, a Pole; Edward Powers, Alexander Blumquest, a Swede, and three unrecognized men.

### A Freighthouse Badly Scorched.

FONDA, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The New York Central and Hudson River freighthouse here was damaged \$3,000 by fire. The books and papers in the office were burned. The origin of the fire is unknown.

### Death of William Bolton.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—William Bolton, the millionaire brewer of Lansingburgh, died last night aged 52 years. Deceased was an extensive traveler. Typhoid fever was the cause of his death.

### To Aid the Students.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The Vassar Aid society has incorporated for the purpose of lending pecuniary aid to students of Vassar college, graduate or undergraduate.

### Crushed to Death by the Cars.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Frank Thompson, aged 30 years, was run over by the cars here and instantly killed. His head was completely severed from his body.

## NO BLOOD WAS SHED,

### BUT IT LOOKED VERY MUCH LIKE WAR AT TOPEKA.

The Calling Out of the Militia Has the Effect of Partially Quelling Hostilities in the Kansas Legislature—The Republicans Still in Possession of the House, but Likely to be Starved Into Submission.

TOPEKA, Feb. 16.—Bleeding Kansas nearly bled again yesterday. Nothing but the wiser counsel of the calmer leaders of the opposing parties to the struggle for the control of the lower house of the legislature prevented a serious conflict and the shedding of blood.

The members of the Republican house, each one carrying a revolver in a convenient pocket, forced a way through a Populist guard stationed in the corridor and the stairway leading to representative hall, fought their way, inch by inch up the stairs in a hand-to-hand contest with the Populists, battered down the doors of the hall with sledgehammers, took possession of the hall, barricaded themselves within, and are now withstanding a siege by which the Populist government, supported by the entire military force of the state, hope to starve them into unconditional surrender.

Not since the time when the anti-slavery and pro-slavery forces were arrayed in hostile attitude against one another has political excitement run so high as it ran yesterday, and not since these perilous times has a political situation come so near developing into a battle with arms.

The Populists, anticipating the events of yesterday, attempted to throw the burden of the situation on Sheriff Wilkinson of this county. The governor informed him officially late Tuesday evening that rumors, apparently well founded, were in circulation to the effect that a lawless mob, the Republican house of representatives, contemplated the forcible invasion of the hall of the house of representatives and called upon him to summon a sheriff's posse comitatus to resist such lawless invasion and to preserve the peace.

Speaker Dunsmore of the Populists, sent the following to the sheriff:

SIR—I hereby call on you, as sheriff of Shawnee county, for sufficient force to preserve the peace and authority of the house.

THE SHERIFF'S REPLY.

The sheriff, after taking legal advice, refused to comply with the demand of the governor and the Populist speaker and notified them as follows:

Your communication calling on me as sheriff for sufficient force to preserve the peace and authority of the house over which you preside received, and in reply will say, if there is a house of representatives legally organized, it is clothed with the power to appoint a sergeant-at-arms, who has all power necessary to enforce its assistance any number of citizens necessary to enforce the authority with which he is invested by the house. Not wishing to decide which house is the legally organized body, I shall take no part as long as the peace and quiet of the citizens remains undisturbed.

The reply of the sheriff determined the governor to call out the militia, and after the Republicans made forcible entrance to representative hall, he wired the commanders of the various companies to report at once with their commands to the scene of hostilities. Since the inauguration of the Populist movement the state militia has received but little attention. The appointment of Adjutant General Artz was only confirmed Tuesday.

### NOT MUCH ON MILITARY.

He is not very conversant with military affairs, and during the excitement he has served more in the capacity of an orderly to Governor Leavelle, commander-in-chief, than in high military capacity. The only capable officer of rank on the ground is Colonel J. W. Hughes. To him Adjutant General Artz delivered the following order:

You are hereby ordered to assume active command of all officers and men of the Kansas National Guard assembled in Topeka and around the state house.

Commander-in-Chief.

Upon receiving the order Colonel Hughes at once took charge and brought order out of chaos. The various companies which had been drawn up about the state house according to the ideas of the individual commanders were given stations at the entrances to the Capitol on its

four sides. Men were posted at all the basement entrances. Sentinel lines were thrown out and the situation assumed a really military aspect.

The forces were divided into three parts each to remain active duty eight hours while the other two while being held in reserve are permitted to obtain rest and refreshments.

This plan was adopted to aid in carrying out the general plan of a siege. The Populists decided to not force the issue by an assault upon the Republican position in representative hall, but to conquer the enemy by siege and thus avert a conflict and possible bloodshed.

### TELEPHONED FOR FOOD.

At 6 o'clock the Republicans telephoned from representative hall to a caterer to prepare a lunch and deliver it at the hall. In the event of being unable to send it through the lines, he was instructed to take it to a position under one of the windows of representative hall, from which position the Republicans would elevate by means of a rope to representative hall. The caterer's messenger, while attempting to carry out the order, was challenged by the pickets and arrested and his stores captured. He was allowed to go by Colonel Hughes after being reprimanded and cautioned.

The Republicans thus find themselves in a position which can not be maintained long. Starvation stares them in the face, with unconditional surrender as the only alternative.

The Republican volunteers will be asked to support the Republicans in the occupancy of representative hall until the courts decide which is the legally constituted house. In complying with this request it will be necessary for them to dislodge the state troops around the Capitol. Such a proceeding would seem to necessitate a battle. But the Republicans predict that the militia, being composed

mostly of Republicans, will not resist the attack of the volunteers should the latter proceed to such extreme measures.

### Hughes Will Not Eject Them.

TOPEKA, Feb. 16.—At midnight Sheriff Wilkinson informed Governor Fawcett that he was the peace officer and that he had the latter turn over to him the situation.

Colonel Hughes of the state militia then went into the Republican hall and informed Republican members, amid great enthusiasm, that if the governor asked him to eject them he would resign his position and wait for orders from Wilkinson.

### A GENUINE CASE OF LEPROSY.

Joseph Ojespie, a Russian, suffering with the Awful Disease.

NORWICH, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Joseph Ojespie, a Russian, confined at the Chango county poor farm in the town of Preston suffering from a well-developed case of leprosy.

Ojespie came to this country about six months ago, and soon after found work on the farm of Perles Shaw of Plymouth. For two months the immigrant complained of sore hands and feet. The tips of the fingers began to split and peel away from the bone and scales formed. During the last week, as he was unable to work, he was discharged.

He rambled into this village and was found late at night wandering in the streets. As soon as his condition was discovered he was taken before the board of health, which pronounced his disease to be leprosy.

The state board of health was notified and has telegraphed instructions regarding the treatment and care of the victim. There is no adequate accommodation for him at the county house and it is probable that he will be removed to some state hospital.

### SPECULATORS BADLY SCARED.

Ten Minutes Works Wonders in the Price of Wheat at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Wheat yesterday fell nearly 3 cents a bushel and shot up again 1½ cents all in ten minutes. The break occurred without the slightest warning just at the close of the day. In the uproar and excitement the impression quickly spread that a clique which has been holding up wheat recently determined to shake loose outsiders by letting the price down a cent.

They let it down, but the market in the semi-panic resulting let itself down almost two cents a bushel more, and the clique for a few moments was powerless to stop it. Provisions were not affected to any particular extent.

### Mrs. Whitney's Will Filed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The will of Flora Payne Whitney, the wife of ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, who died on Feb. 5, was filed yesterday afternoon. The will is short and was executed on Jan. 31 of the present year. Mrs. Whitney gives all her property, both real and personal, to her husband and names him executor. An affidavit of William C. Whitney, accompanying the petition for the probate of the will, states that the personal property which was left by his wife is valued at \$2,500,000 and the real estate about \$750,000.

### Kelly May go to Cleveland.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Captain M. J. Kelly of the Boston Baseball club is booked for release. When President Scatcherd came from New York he thought he had Kelly safely landed in New York, but it now appears that Ward has no use for the "King." While in New York last week President Robinson of the Cleveland gave Mr. Scatcherd to understand that he would take Kelly if the Boston club didn't want him, providing the salary question could be settled satisfactorily.

### Fatal Explosion in a Mine.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 16.—An explosion occurred at the Cedar mines near Albia. Joseph Gallagher was torn to pieces. Sixteen others were taken out unconscious. The men taken out were badly burned about the head and hands, but their injuries will not result fatally. The explosion was caused by coal dust ignited from a shot. One hundred men were in the mines at the time, but they were all near the pure air shaft and thus escaped serious injury.

### Scatcherd Elected President.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—At yesterday afternoon's session of the state board of trade, President Scatcherd delivered his annual address, after which the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo; vice president, Vreeland H. Youngman of Albany; second vice president, Eugene T. Curtis of Rochester; treasurer, George C. Buell, Jr. of Rochester.

### Fire at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Fire at midnight last night destroyed the hide and leather store of P. Starnfield & Co., the drive shoe establishment of George D. Withers, the paper box factory of Paschal & Dubuque, and the glass works of D. B. Terry. Loss on stock \$15,000.

### Three People Crushed to Death.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 16.—Three persons were instantly killed and twenty-five were more or less seriously injured by the wrecking of an electric car at Upper Albina, a suburb of this city. A defective brake was the cause of the accident.

### Charged with Killing Her Daughter.

MONROVIA, N. B., Feb. 18.—Mrs. H. T. Stevens has been committed for trial here on the charge of causing the death of her daughter Mabel.

### Pleasant Words for Gladstone.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The great speech delivered in the house of commons yesterday by Mr. Gladstone on the home rule bill, is the subject of conversation among all classes of people. The most prominent statesmen in Great Britain declare it to have been one of the most able efforts of Mr. Gladstone's life, and the fact that he was so often cheered, and applauded during its delivery shows how well it was received. The speech contained 6,000 words and it was 7 o'clock when the great statesman closed amid the most ringing applause ever received by a speaker in the house of commons.